As a result of wider consultations held at these Conventions, decisions were taken by the government on the establishment of Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre, conceptualisation of PIO University, formation of Prime Minister's Global Advisory Council of People of Indian Origin, setting up of the India Development Foundation and launching of The Global Indian Network of Knowledge (Global-INK).

For the Indian workers in the Gulf countries, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has made concerted efforts to enter into bilateral Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to protect their interests and welfare. MoUs have been signed with UAE in December, 2006, with Kuwait in April 2007, with Oman in November 2008, with Malaysia in January 2009 and with Bahrain in June, 2009. The MoUs contain broad principles for enhancing employment opportunities and for ensuring that the recruitment and terms of employment are in conformity with the laws of both the Countries, measures to be taken by the host Country for protection and welfare of the workers and constitution of a Joint Working Group for effective implementation of the MoUs.

All these mechanisms facilitate better understanding of the problems and concerns of people of Indian origin in various countries.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Atomic power plants

†1522. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of atomic power plants functioning in country at present and power generation capacity of each of them;

(b) the number of new atomic reactors under construction/proposed to be constructed;

(c) whether it is a fact that old atomic reactors are not able to generate power to their capacity owing to the paucity of Uranium;

(d) whether Uranium has been arranged for the new atomic reactors under construction; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) There are seventeen reactors in operation in the country. The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Six nuclear power reactors with a total capacity of 3160 MW are under construction. The Government has accorded financial sanction for start of work on four more reactors with total capacity of 2800 MW in October 2009. The work on these reactors has begun. More reactors are also planned.

(c) Three reactors (TAPS-1&2 & RAPS-2) use imported uranium and function at full capacity. Other reactors use indigenous uranium and operate at lower capacity due to shortage of uranium. All efforts are being made to provide adequate uranium by augmentation of indigenous supplies and opening of new mines/processing units.

(d) Uranium has been arranged for four reactors under construction. Uranium will be provided for fifth reactor in the year 2010. The sixth reactor is a fast breeder reactor and will use mixed oxide fuel. This will be made available in time for completion of the reactor.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of reactors in operation in the country

Unit & Location	Reactor Type	Capacity (MWe)
TAPS-1 Tarapur, Maharashtra	BWR	160
TAPS-2 Tarapur, Maharashtra	BWR	160
TAPS-3 Tarapur, Maharashtra	PHWR	540
TAPS-4 Tarapur, Maharashtra	PHWR	540
RAPS-1 Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	PHWR	100
RAPS-2 Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	PHWR	200
RAPS-3 Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	PHWR	220
RAPS-4 Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	PHWR	220
MAPS-1 Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	PHWR	220
MAPS-2 Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	PHWR	220
NAPS-1 Narora, Uttar Pradesh	PHWR	220
NAPS-2 Narora, Uttar Pradesh	PHWR	220
KAPS-1 Kakrapar, Gujarat	PHWR	220
KAPS-2 Kakrapar, Gujarat	PHWR	220
KAIGA-1 Kaiga, Karnataka	PHWR	220
KAIGA-2, Kaiga, Karnataka	PHWR	220
KAIGA -3 Kaiga, Karnataka	PHWR	220
TOTAL		4120

BWR: Boiling Water Reactor

PHWR: Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor

*Owned by DAE and operated by NPCIL